



## THE CASE AGAINST BLAINE.

Through recent discussion of Mr. Blaine's record as railroad speculator the public have been informed just what there is in the charges made in this connection against his integrity as a public man. These charges had been laid at the annual for years in a sort of ad-hoc form. Just what there was in them few persons could have told. But recent contributions to discussion of the subject, including the letters of Wm. H. White, Phelps on one side, and editorials from newspapers unfriendly to Blaine on the other, have at last fixed in a definite manner the nature and extent of the accusations against Mr. Blaine, and the public are thereby enabled to consider it as it is, divested of all extraneous and irrelevant matter.

The facts, now adumbrated at all sides, go to show that on the 9th April, 1860, a bill came before the house of representatives to renew a land grant to the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad Company of Arkansas; that the friends of the bill feared that it would be passed as an amendment to "the Freedmen's Bill," so called, "an objectionable measure that they came to Mr. Blaine, the speaker of the house, and told their fears; that he suggested that the proposed amendment was out of order, because it concerned that they had no right to interfere in the election of delegates. The people were not allowed to express their views, and when Don Cameron was reminded of the narrow margin by which he succeeded in his packed convention at Harrisburg he replied, "a majority of one is all that I want." Hence Cushing was still more impudent, and Gen. Logan likewise cared only for success, nothing for the methods by which it was attained. The people were treated with indifference or scorn, and by means of the unit rule the delegates were allowed no individual freedom. They went to Chicago as slaves, not peers. It was the tyranny of the methods by which the third term movement was promoted, rather than the character of men, friend which alienated the people, and made them seem as perfidious. The machine, a judge of dictation, and was giving main in the state of New York as regards results to the state of Illinois, and, so far as appears was perfectly proper, as the basis for a business arrangement of some indequate kind, in his own interest, in the company, and benefited between himself and two men, Fisher and Caldwell, neither of whom was interested in the Little Rock road when the bill passed, and one of whom, Caldwell, he did not then know. The case against Blaine, then, resolved itself simply into this inquiry, namely, whether it shows a due sense of official propriety in a man who holds a responsible office in congress to endeavor to secure a business advantage upon the basis of one of his own prior official acts.

Plainly there is room for criticism and censure of Mr. Blaine upon this matter. But it is evident that his action has been grossly misrepresented, and that a mere impropriety has been magnified into an accusation of venality and corruption in official conduct. The Springfield Mass. Republican, a journal which approves Blaine with entire persistence and energy, can only say that "Blaine in October made his ruling of April a ground of advancing his personal fortunes with Caldwell and Fisher." "That," it adds, "is the whole charge."

Before the publication of the Phelps letter and prior to the discussion that has attended it, the charge against Blaine was that he had corruptly made a ruling as speaker of the house in favor of a railroad company in which he previously acquired a large interest. That charge is now abandoned, and the offense is admitted by his enemies to have been only this, namely, that six months after he had made the ruling, the consequences of which has not been incurred, he wished Caldwell, whom he did not know, when the ruling was made, to be admitted into the bar of Koller in the Ohio convention on the attitude towards Jay Gould or a Missouri delegate. All efforts to sustain the charge still stand. The object was to induce Caldwell to let him have a parcel of the stock on favorable terms. This, however, is well refuted, and Blaine thereupon bought him a block of stock on the same terms upon which Caldwell had sold to others. Blaine shortly afterward sold the shares out among his friends, but they soon depreciated greatly and he took them back posthumously.

This, then, is the record of the whole transaction. Blaine's enemies are now forced to admit that this is all there is of it. Impartial judgment must declare that there is nothing in it that affects Mr. Blaine's honor either as a private citizen or a public man. But there was wanting in his mind to Calvert a mere perception of the proprieties of public life. He was a blunderer, for which Mr. Blaine must pay being made a target of attacks and malignant representations so long as he is eminent, and his assailants find that the attacks have up power to injure him.

Blaine and Edmunds are the two only presidential candidates who will appear in the national republican convention with their state delegations completely solid behind them. Neither Arthur, Logan nor Sherman and both able to unite and hold the full vote of their respective states upon themselves, while Blaine will have several other delegations solid for him besides the one from Maine. While professing not to be a candidate, he failed to secure a majority of the New York delegation only by the blundering management of his friends, and in Ohio he is strong. John Sherman, and is clearly the second choice of the people. Ex. Governor Fairchild will most likely get the first vote of the Wisconsin delegation, but the delegates of that state have been chosen solely with reference to their preferences for the other presidential candidates.

Mr. Frank Lekum, who was nominated for the office of county commissioner, felt it actually necessary though he did it with reluctance to decline, because of the pressure of his own business upon his time and attention. He would not have declined had it appeared to him possible to spare time to attend to the duties of the position. Acceptance of such a place implies a sacrifice which a man's circumstances will not always permit. It is, therefore, very creditable to Hon. H. W. Corbett that he has consented to be a candidate for this office, enabling, as it does, a sacrifice of personal convenience and valuable time to a public duty. It is an example to our leading men of business and property which could be imitated by them with credit to themselves and advantage to the public interests.

The telegraph companies are reducing their rates in the east where there is competition. So long as one company was practically in monopoly possession of the telegraph system of the country, merely availing at stated intervals of the forming of which this policy of a sort of duopoly could be expected little else than dividends and "water" to stockholders. To work it for "what the traffic would bear" was the sole guide. Now as the Baltimore and Ohio company announces, the tariff for telegrams is the lowest ever adopted within any considerable area of territory, not including rates in use on European government telegraph systems. This would seem to cover the idea that even lower rates may yet be attained.

It isn't known yet whether there is to be a straight democratic or "regular" ticket in Marion County. When it becomes known in which of these forms the ticket will be or has been born, there will be different music from that which now floats on the air. If the ticket is straight democratic the republican "leaders" will be scared; if it is "regular" a large section of democratic voters will declare that they owe it no allegiance, and that they have to vote for republicans they will pick their own republicans. The Democrats have seen this kind of situation before.

When Mr. Blaine took charge of the republican party in Maine, he found it in a decisive majority, with no danger of losing its hold except through its own folly. His "splendid leadership" left it when he resigned the secretaryship to become secretary of state after twenty years—with an opposition governor, whose election was due to the revolt of independent republicans against the Blaine rule, and two opposition congressmen.

## REPORT WITHIN THE PARTY.

The change which has been wrought in the republican party during the past four years is very encouraging to those who believe in the possibility of reform within the party. The *Pioneer Press* is impressed by it that it dignifies this change with the name of "reform." "Let any one," it says, "compare the present causes for the republican nomination with those which took place four years ago, and he will quickly perceive that the basic plan and the cause, matched by the will of the people, is determined and ascertainable. It is a change and a radical transformation. It is a change accompanied and so momentous that it would adequately deserve to save the word revolution."

Four years ago three United States senators controlled nearly the whole number of delegates from the three largest states of this Union. They had no regard for the sentiment of the people, but did entirely upon themselves in the election of delegates. The people were not allowed to express their views, and when Dom Cameron was reminded of the very narrow margin by which he succeeded in his packed convention at Harrisburg he replied, "a majority of one is all that I want." Hence Cushing was still more impudent, and Gen. Logan likewise cared only for success, nothing for the methods by which it was attained. The people were treated with indifference or scorn, and by means of the unit rule the delegates were allowed no individual freedom. They went to Chicago as slaves, not peers. It was the tyranny of the methods by which the third term movement was promoted, rather than the character of men, friend which alienated the people, and made them seem as perfidious. The machine, a judge of dictation, and was giving main in the state of New York as regards results to the state of Illinois, and, so far as appears was perfectly proper, as the basis for a business arrangement of some indequate kind, in his own interest, in the company, and benefited between himself and two men, Fisher and Caldwell, neither of whom was interested in the Little Rock road when the bill passed, and one of whom, Caldwell, he did not then know. The case against Blaine, then, resolved itself simply into this inquiry, namely, whether it shows a due sense of official propriety in a man who holds a responsible office in congress to endeavor to secure a business advantage upon the basis of one of his own prior official acts.

Plainly there is room for criticism and censure of Mr. Blaine upon this matter. But it is evident that his action has been grossly misrepresented, and that a mere impropriety has been magnified into an accusation of venality and corruption in official conduct. The Springfield Mass. Republican, a journal which approves Blaine with entire persistence and energy, can only say that "Blaine in October made his ruling of April a ground of advancing his personal fortunes with Caldwell and Fisher." "That," it adds, "is the whole charge."

Before the publication of the Phelps letter and prior to the discussion that has attended it, the charge against Blaine was that he had corruptly made a ruling as speaker of the house in favor of a railroad company in which he previously acquired a large interest. That charge is now abandoned, and the offense is admitted by his enemies to have been only this, namely, that six months after he had made the ruling, the consequences of which has not been incurred, he wished Caldwell, whom he did not know, when the ruling was made, to be admitted into the bar of Koller in the Ohio convention on the attitude towards Jay Gould or a Missouri delegate. All efforts to sustain the charge still stand. The object was to induce Caldwell to let him have a parcel of the stock on favorable terms. This, however, is well refuted, and Blaine thereupon bought him a block of stock on the same terms upon which Caldwell had sold to others. Blaine shortly afterward sold the shares out among his friends, but they soon depreciated greatly and he took them back posthumously.

This, then, is the record of the whole transaction. Blaine's enemies are now forced to admit that this is all there is of it. Impartial judgment must declare that there is nothing in it that affects Mr. Blaine's honor either as a private citizen or a public man. But there was wanting in his mind to Calvert a mere perception of the proprieties of public life. He was a blunderer, for which Mr. Blaine must pay being made a target of attacks and malignant representations so long as he is eminent, and his assailants find that the attacks have up power to injure him.

Plainly there is room for criticism and censure of Mr. Blaine upon this matter. But it is evident that his action has been grossly misrepresented, and that a mere impropriety has been magnified into an accusation of venality and corruption in official conduct. The Springfield Mass. Republican, a journal which approves Blaine with entire persistence and energy, can only say that "Blaine in October made his ruling of April a ground of advancing his personal fortunes with Caldwell and Fisher." "That," it adds, "is the whole charge."

Before the publication of the Phelps letter and prior to the discussion that has attended it, the charge against Blaine was that he had corruptly made a ruling as speaker of the house in favor of a railroad company in which he previously acquired a large interest. That charge is now abandoned, and the offense is admitted by his enemies to have been only this, namely, that six months after he had made the ruling, the consequences of which has not been incurred, he wished Caldwell, whom he did not know, when the ruling was made, to be admitted into the bar of Koller in the Ohio convention on the attitude towards Jay Gould or a Missouri delegate. All efforts to sustain the charge still stand. The object was to induce Caldwell to let him have a parcel of the stock on favorable terms. This, however, is well refuted, and Blaine thereupon bought him a block of stock on the same terms upon which Caldwell had sold to others. Blaine shortly afterward sold the shares out among his friends, but they soon depreciated greatly and he took them back posthumously.

This, then, is the record of the whole transaction. Blaine's enemies are now forced to admit that this is all there is of it. Impartial judgment must declare that there is nothing in it that affects Mr. Blaine's honor either as a private citizen or a public man. But there was wanting in his mind to Calvert a mere perception of the proprieties of public life. He was a blunderer, for which Mr. Blaine must pay being made a target of attacks and malignant representations so long as he is eminent, and his assailants find that the attacks have up power to injure him.

Plainly there is room for criticism and censure of Mr. Blaine upon this matter. But it is evident that his action has been grossly misrepresented, and that a mere impropriety has been magnified into an accusation of venality and corruption in official conduct. The Springfield Mass. Republican, a journal which approves Blaine with entire persistence and energy, can only say that "Blaine in October made his ruling of April a ground of advancing his personal fortunes with Caldwell and Fisher." "That," it adds, "is the whole charge."

Before the publication of the Phelps letter and prior to the discussion that has attended it, the charge against Blaine was that he had corruptly made a ruling as speaker of the house in favor of a railroad company in which he previously acquired a large interest. That charge is now abandoned, and the offense is admitted by his enemies to have been only this, namely, that six months after he had made the ruling, the consequences of which has not been incurred, he wished Caldwell, whom he did not know, when the ruling was made, to be admitted into the bar of Koller in the Ohio convention on the attitude towards Jay Gould or a Missouri delegate. All efforts to sustain the charge still stand. The object was to induce Caldwell to let him have a parcel of the stock on favorable terms. This, however, is well refuted, and Blaine thereupon bought him a block of stock on the same terms upon which Caldwell had sold to others. Blaine shortly afterward sold the shares out among his friends, but they soon depreciated greatly and he took them back posthumously.

This, then, is the record of the whole transaction. Blaine's enemies are now forced to admit that this is all there is of it. Impartial judgment must declare that there is nothing in it that affects Mr. Blaine's honor either as a private citizen or a public man. But there was wanting in his mind to Calvert a mere perception of the proprieties of public life. He was a blunderer, for which Mr. Blaine must pay being made a target of attacks and malignant representations so long as he is eminent, and his assailants find that the attacks have up power to injure him.

Plainly there is room for criticism and censure of Mr. Blaine upon this matter. But it is evident that his action has been grossly misrepresented, and that a mere impropriety has been magnified into an accusation of venality and corruption in official conduct. The Springfield Mass. Republican, a journal which approves Blaine with entire persistence and energy, can only say that "Blaine in October made his ruling of April a ground of advancing his personal fortunes with Caldwell and Fisher." "That," it adds, "is the whole charge."

Before the publication of the Phelps letter and prior to the discussion that has attended it, the charge against Blaine was that he had corruptly made a ruling as speaker of the house in favor of a railroad company in which he previously acquired a large interest. That charge is now abandoned, and the offense is admitted by his enemies to have been only this, namely, that six months after he had made the ruling, the consequences of which has not been incurred, he wished Caldwell, whom he did not know, when the ruling was made, to be admitted into the bar of Koller in the Ohio convention on the attitude towards Jay Gould or a Missouri delegate. All efforts to sustain the charge still stand. The object was to induce Caldwell to let him have a parcel of the stock on favorable terms. This, however, is well refuted, and Blaine thereupon bought him a block of stock on the same terms upon which Caldwell had sold to others. Blaine shortly afterward sold the shares out among his friends, but they soon depreciated greatly and he took them back posthumously.

This, then, is the record of the whole transaction. Blaine's enemies are now forced to admit that this is all there is of it. Impartial judgment must declare that there is nothing in it that affects Mr. Blaine's honor either as a private citizen or a public man. But there was wanting in his mind to Calvert a mere perception of the proprieties of public life. He was a blunderer, for which Mr. Blaine must pay being made a target of attacks and malignant representations so long as he is eminent, and his assailants find that the attacks have up power to injure him.

Plainly there is room for criticism and censure of Mr. Blaine upon this matter. But it is evident that his action has been grossly misrepresented, and that a mere impropriety has been magnified into an accusation of venality and corruption in official conduct. The Springfield Mass. Republican, a journal which approves Blaine with entire persistence and energy, can only say that "Blaine in October made his ruling of April a ground of advancing his personal fortunes with Caldwell and Fisher." "That," it adds, "is the whole charge."

Before the publication of the Phelps letter and prior to the discussion that has attended it, the charge against Blaine was that he had corruptly made a ruling as speaker of the house in favor of a railroad company in which he previously acquired a large interest. That charge is now abandoned, and the offense is admitted by his enemies to have been only this, namely, that six months after he had made the ruling, the consequences of which has not been incurred, he wished Caldwell, whom he did not know, when the ruling was made, to be admitted into the bar of Koller in the Ohio convention on the attitude towards Jay Gould or a Missouri delegate. All efforts to sustain the charge still stand. The object was to induce Caldwell to let him have a parcel of the stock on favorable terms. This, however, is well refuted, and Blaine thereupon bought him a block of stock on the same terms upon which Caldwell had sold to others. Blaine shortly afterward sold the shares out among his friends, but they soon depreciated greatly and he took them back posthumously.

This, then, is the record of the whole transaction. Blaine's enemies are now forced to admit that this is all there is of it. Impartial judgment must declare that there is nothing in it that affects Mr. Blaine's honor either as a private citizen or a public man. But there was wanting in his mind to Calvert a mere perception of the proprieties of public life. He was a blunderer, for which Mr. Blaine must pay being made a target of attacks and malignant representations so long as he is eminent, and his assailants find that the attacks have up power to injure him.

Plainly there is room for criticism and censure of Mr. Blaine upon this matter. But it is evident that his action has been grossly misrepresented, and that a mere impropriety has been magnified into an accusation of venality and corruption in official conduct. The Springfield Mass. Republican, a journal which approves Blaine with entire persistence and energy, can only say that "Blaine in October made his ruling of April a ground of advancing his personal fortunes with Caldwell and Fisher." "That," it adds, "is the whole charge."

Before the publication of the Phelps letter and prior to the discussion that has attended it, the charge against Blaine was that he had corruptly made a ruling as speaker of the house in favor of a railroad company in which he previously acquired a large interest. That charge is now abandoned, and the offense is admitted by his enemies to have been only this, namely, that six months after he had made the ruling, the consequences of which has not been incurred, he wished Caldwell, whom he did not know, when the ruling was made, to be admitted into the bar of Koller in the Ohio convention on the attitude towards Jay Gould or a Missouri delegate. All efforts to sustain the charge still stand. The object was to induce Caldwell to let him have a parcel of the stock on favorable terms. This, however, is well refuted, and Blaine thereupon bought him a block of stock on the same terms upon which Caldwell had sold to others. Blaine shortly afterward sold the shares out among his friends, but they soon depreciated greatly and he took them back posthumously.

This, then, is the record of the whole transaction. Blaine's enemies are now forced to admit that this is all there is of it. Impartial judgment must declare that there is nothing in it that affects Mr. Blaine's honor either as a private citizen or a public man. But there was wanting in his mind to Calvert a mere perception of the proprieties of public life. He was a blunderer, for which Mr. Blaine must pay being made a target of attacks and malignant representations so long as he is eminent, and his assailants find that the attacks have up power to injure him.

Plainly there is room for criticism and censure of Mr. Blaine upon this matter. But it is evident that his action has been grossly misrepresented, and that a mere impropriety has been magnified into an accusation of venality and corruption in official conduct. The Springfield Mass. Republican, a journal which approves Blaine with entire persistence and energy, can only say that "Blaine in October made his ruling of April a ground of advancing his personal fortunes with Caldwell and Fisher." "That," it adds, "is the whole charge."

Before the publication of the Phelps letter and prior to the discussion that has attended it, the charge against Blaine was that he had corruptly made a ruling as speaker of the house in favor of a railroad company in which he previously acquired a large interest. That charge is now abandoned, and the offense is admitted by his enemies to have been only this, namely, that six months after he had made the ruling, the consequences of which has not been incurred, he wished Caldwell, whom he did not know, when the ruling was made, to be admitted into the bar of Koller in the Ohio convention on the attitude towards Jay Gould or a Missouri delegate. All efforts to sustain the charge still stand. The object was to induce Caldwell to let him have a parcel of the stock on favorable terms. This, however, is well refuted, and Blaine thereupon bought him a block of stock on the same terms upon which Caldwell had sold to others. Blaine shortly afterward sold the shares out among his friends, but they soon depreciated greatly and he took them back posthumously.

This, then, is the record of the whole transaction. Blaine's enemies are now forced to admit that this is all there is of it. Impartial judgment must declare that there is nothing in it that affects Mr. Blaine's honor either as a private citizen or a public man. But there was wanting in his mind to Calvert a mere perception of the proprieties of public life. He was a blunderer, for which Mr. Blaine must pay being made a target of attacks and malignant representations so long as he is eminent, and his assailants find that the attacks have up power to injure him.

Plainly there is room for criticism and censure of Mr. Blaine upon this matter. But it is evident that his action has been grossly misrepresented, and that a mere impropriety has been magnified into an accusation of venality and corruption in official conduct. The Springfield Mass. Republican, a journal which approves Blaine with entire persistence and energy, can only say that "Blaine in October made his ruling of April a ground of advancing his personal fortunes with Caldwell and Fisher." "That," it adds, "is the whole charge."

Before the publication of the Phelps letter and prior to the discussion that has attended it, the charge against Blaine was that he had corruptly made a ruling as speaker of the house in favor of a railroad company in which he previously acquired a large interest. That charge is now abandoned, and the offense is admitted by his enemies to have been only this, namely, that six months after he had made the ruling, the consequences of which has not been incurred, he wished Caldwell, whom he did not know, when the ruling was made, to be admitted into the bar of Koller in the Ohio convention on the attitude towards Jay Gould or a Missouri delegate. All efforts to sustain the charge still stand. The object was to induce Caldwell to let him have a parcel of the stock on favorable terms. This, however, is well refuted, and Blaine thereupon bought him a block of stock on the same terms upon which Caldwell had sold to others. Blaine shortly afterward sold the shares out among his friends, but they soon depreciated greatly and he took them back posthumously.

This, then, is the record of the whole transaction. Blaine's enemies are now forced to admit that this is all there is of it. Impartial judgment must declare that there is nothing in it that affects Mr. Blaine's honor either as a private citizen or a public man. But there was wanting in his mind to Calvert a mere perception of the proprieties of public life. He was a blunderer, for which Mr. Blaine must pay being made a target of attacks and malignant representations so long as he is eminent, and his assailants find that the attacks have up power to injure him.

Plainly there is room for criticism and censure of Mr. Blaine upon this matter. But it is evident that his action has been grossly misrepresented, and that a mere impropriety has been magnified into an accusation of venality and corruption in official conduct. The Springfield Mass. Republican, a journal which approves Blaine with entire persistence and energy, can only say that "Blaine in October made his ruling of April a ground of advancing his personal fortunes with Caldwell and Fisher." "That," it adds, "is the whole charge."

Before the publication of the Phelps letter and prior to the discussion that has attended it, the charge against Blaine was that he had corruptly made a ruling as speaker of the house in favor of a railroad company in which he previously acquired a large interest. That charge is now abandoned, and the offense is admitted by his enemies to have been only this, namely, that six months after he had made the ruling, the consequences of which has not been incurred, he wished Caldwell, whom he did not know, when the ruling was made, to be admitted into the bar of Koller in the Ohio convention on the attitude towards Jay Gould or a Missouri delegate. All efforts to sustain the charge still stand. The object was to induce Caldwell to let him have a parcel of the stock on favorable terms. This, however, is well refuted, and Blaine thereupon bought him a block of stock on the same terms upon which Caldwell had sold to others. Blaine shortly afterward sold the shares out among his friends, but they soon depreciated greatly and he took them back posthumously.

This, then, is the record of the whole transaction. Blaine's enemies are now forced to admit that this is all there is of it. Impartial judgment must declare that there is nothing in it that affects Mr. Blaine's honor either as a private citizen or a public man. But there was wanting in his mind to Calvert a mere perception of the proprieties of public life. He was a blunderer, for which Mr. Blaine must pay being made a target of attacks and malignant representations so long as he is eminent, and his assailants find that the attacks have up power to injure him.

Plainly there is room for criticism and censure of Mr. Blaine upon this matter. But it is evident that his action has been grossly misrepresented, and that a mere impropriety has been magn



